

rubida, from the Philippines,¹ is likewise an allied species, from which it is distinguished by the absence of paragnathi III. and other points.

Nereis (Lycoris?) pelagica, Linnæus.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 49 (south of Halifax, Nova Scotia), May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·0, surface temperature 40°·5; sea-bottom, gravel and stones. The specimens procured at this Station resembled those from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada.

A single example of average size, measuring (without the absent tail) about 85 mm.

An albino-patch occurs between and behind the eyes. The chief difference between this and a form of the same size from St. Andrews is the decided diminution of the superior lobe in the specimen from the Challenger, a feature in which the latter agrees with the Canadian examples. Considerable latitude apparently requires to be given to this species. Thus in the Canadian and other varieties the pit for the dorsal cirrus is rendered deeper by the increase in the shoulder behind it. Some of these varieties are probably sexual.

The intestine of the specimen is loaded with muddy sand, mixed with organic debris and sponge-spicules.

This species possesses a very wide geographical range, not only frequenting the northern shores of Europe and America, but passing considerably southward to the Canaries and West Indies. It also extends eastward to Japan.

Nereis (Perinereis) melanocephala, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 14, 15, 16, 17; Pl. XVI A. figs. 8, 9).

Habitat.—A single example found between tide-marks at Bermuda, June 1873.

The body somewhat resembles a very dark *Nereis marionii*. Head longer than broad; tentacles little more than half the length of the head; eyes of moderate size, each with a small lens. Palpi large and dark, tips pale. Tentacular cirri short, the longest just reaching the fourth segment. Paragnathi—I. form a triangular area of somewhat large flattened teeth; II. rhomboidal patches of teeth of the same size; III. larger area than I.; IV. similar to II.; V. a single large black tooth; VI. continuous broad horny bands; VII. and VIII. broad belt of large isolated teeth. Maxillæ blackish-brown, with six or seven teeth below the fang. First body-segment twice the breadth of the succeeding. Lobes of the feet, blunt in front, but posteriorly the dorsal is greatly enlarged

¹ Annelidenfauna d. Philippinen, p. 70.